Test Review

Scientific Revolution (16.4) Enlightenment 20.1, 20.2 and 20.3

Review all homework assignments as well as the Powerpoints on line and your notes.

Scientific Revolution

Heliocentric System

Geocentric System

Copernicus

Kepler

Elliptical Orbits

Galileo

Harvey and the Human Body

Priestly and Oxygen

Scientific Methods

Enlightenment

Newton (link w/scientific revolution)

Philosophes

Ideals of the Enlightenment

Limits of social science theory as opposed to biological/chemical and physical sciences

Hobbes

Locke

Voltaire-

Diderot and the advancement of Enlightenment Ideas through the Encyclopedia

Baron de Montesquieu theories of Government

Rousseau and the Social Contract

Adam Smith and his economic laws

Salons

Enlightened Despots

Catherine the Great and Russian Reforms

Frederick the Great and Prussian Reforms

REVIEW SHEET

Louis XVI

Marie Antoinette

Financial Problems of the Bourbons

Seven Year War, War of the Spanish Succession, War of the Austrian Succession.

American Revolution

Versailles- Costs of Royalty

Taxation Problem

Estates General

Composition (make up)

First Estate

Second Estate  
Third Estate

Voting Procedures of the Estates General

Other Problems in France

Bad Harvest- Increase in Prices of Bread

Bourgeoisie

National Assembly

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

Laws and other Societal changes passed by the National Assembly (example abolition of serfdom, slavery, institution of the metric system, newcalendar, end of nobility, new rules for the church)

Constitutional Monarchy

Bastille

Why did the Revolution lose the backing of much of the Peasantry (relationship of Peasantry to Church and antagonism caused by the new rules on the Catholic Church)?

Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood

Reasons for the Austrian Invasion

Citizen Army

Great Fear

Left v. Right

Sans Coulottes

Committee of Public Safety

Robespierre

Marat

Danton

Guillotine

Reign of Terror

Totalitarianism

Ideologue

Relationship of Rousseau and Robespierre

Directory

Napoleon

Early history, place of birth, relationship to France

Rise to Emperor (how) plebiscite (what is a plebiscite?)

Napoleonic Wars

Battle of Austerlitz

Guerilla Warfare and relationship with Nationalism

Trafalgar- Horatio Nelson

Relationship of Napoleonic Wars with the Louisiana Purchase and the War of 1812

Russian Campaign

Battle of Waterloo- Wellington

Reasons for Napoleons downfall

Changes Napoleon Instituted in French Society

Reestablishment of slavery

New Relationship with the Catholic Church

Napoleonic Code

Education

Propaganda

Changes brought to other European Countries

Napoleonic Code

Abolition of Serfdom

Nationalism (reaction to Napoleon)

Equal Rights

Czar Alexander

Leaders Napoleon tried to place in power in territories taken by Napoleon

First Coalition

Second Coalition

Balance of Power

Congress of Vienna

Elba

Louis XVIII

St. Helena